

**TRAIN THE TRAINERS CARIBBEAN SEMINAR
ON INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS
FOR STATISTICAL AND OTHER LABOUR MARKET INFORMATION**

HAITI

Brief Evaluation

Use of the Classifications in the country

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International classifications have been used to ensure international comparability of statistics. For the last decades, in Haiti, we have been using those classifications like instrument suitable for assembling, compiling and presenting statistics. We always use these tools to codify and specify statistics related to economy and social field. Among the family of International Classifications we already used: International Standard Industrial Classifications (ISIC), Central Product Classification (CPC), International Standard Classification of Education, International Classification of Occupations. Without altering interpretation of the standard, we have made some adaptations regarding to the reality of the country.

A) **International Standard Industrial Classifications and Central Product Classification**: For National Accounts, we used both of them to classify the enterprises, industries by sector of activities. We still using the Revision 3.1. ISIC also has been using in censuses or surveys to determine the economic business sector (industry). After answering for the sector, we tried to establish the relation between the sector and the activity basis of the typical international classification. In the last survey "Informal sector", the last revision of ISIC related to the SCIAN has been also used to solve some difficulties we found by classifying some activities. The fundamental principle was to take for reference the CITI rév.3 for the elaboration of the list of activities for the variety of the activities that have been identified in the formal and informal sector. So, in many cases, it was necessary to increase the number of the elementary categories.

B) **International Classification of Occupations-1988**: To specify the profession, we used this classification. In surveys and censuses, we asked this question about the profession: "what is the profession or the type of main occupation which you exercise (or exercised) in the place of work? We tried to know what the person is doing at work. The answer given relative to the profession were established on the basis of the international Classification of Occupations (CIP-88) that have been adapted to the national reality.

C) **International Standard Classifications of Education-1997** : has been used to determine the academic level of the population. In this case, we asked this question: "what was the last class you have reached and what was your educational level?". To codify, the answer indicate the class and the level, we elaborated an adapted classification regarding to the school educating system. No change has been made in the academic level but for the class a list was built in reference to the ISCED. We kept the same structure and made adaptations.

D) **Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose** : This classification has been used to make an observation of the consumption prices. The modifications for the COICOP were minor. After all these years, we have solved all the difficulties and establish an appropriate railing.

Haiti has a lot experiences in using the classifications but some of our departments have still working with the old version. First we want to practice using the last version because we found them more appropriate and a little closer to our reality. Now, in the department of National Accounts, they are involved with other national institutions to personalize the classifications for industries and enterprises. It will be their second try to make an adaptations but they still doing it with the oldest version.

Adapt the internatioanl classifications is a priority for us because we want to find the better way to classify our industries, enterprises and codify clearly informations given by the households. That will facilate comparaisons with other countries. The data obtain by surveys, we'll help us go again over the classifications and make better adaptations before the next census.